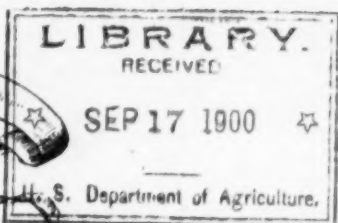


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AGRICULTURAL.

The Cheese Trade.

While we imported into the United States in the seven months ending July 31, 1900, 7,116,675 pounds of cheese, worth \$940,547, or a little over 13 cents a pound, we exported in the same time 36,333,221 pounds, worth \$3,689,993, or a little over 10 cents a pound. The imports are of the fancy European cheese, such as a few of our rich people have acquired a taste for, but they are most in demand by those who come here from the countries where they are made. These seven months are, however, not in the season when we export most cheese, and it seems quite possible that in the next five months we shall send more than we have in the past seven. If we do we shall exceed the record of several years past, though by no means reaching, as large an amount as we have in some years.

In 1870 we exported something less than 60,000,000 pounds, and in 1880 about 127,500,000 pounds. Since then the amount has decreased nearly every year, getting down to 35,000,000 pounds in 1890, to 60,000,000 pounds in 1895 and to 46,000,000 pounds in 1898.

Why is this decrease? Our Canadian neighbors will point to their increased exports, from less than 6,000,000 pounds in 1870 and about 40,000,000 pounds in 1890, to 150,000,000 pounds in 1898, and they assert that the British buyers became prejudiced against the cheese from the United States because we sent "skim" and "filled" cheese there, while they are not allowed to be sold in Canada and their "full cream" cheese has become popular in England.

There is no doubt but that some truth exists in this view, but it does not tell the entire story. One reason for lessened exportation of cheese has been that we did not have the cheese to sell. Dairymen who once patronized cheese factories or made cheese at home found that they could obtain better results with their milk by having creameries or butter factories. The manufacture of condensed milk has largely increased, and the operators have located factories in sections where once were cheese factories, and the farmers are better satisfied with the prices they pay than with the results of cheese making.

Still other sections of large dairies where once much cheese was made have been drained by those who furnish the milk to the larger cities, and this, like the condensation, relieves the dairymen of further care of the milk after it is once shipped. But not least in the reasons why we have not cheese to export we believe to be that our increasing population consumes more cheese than they did one or two decades ago, and beside the increase in our numbers there is a per capita increase in consumption, with which production has not kept pace. We have not figures at hand to show how much that increase may amount to, but from the reports of dealers, we believe it to be considerable.

A part of this is due to the character of the people who have immigrated here within the past 20 years both from Europe and the British Provinces. Many of them eat cheese not only because they like it, but because they think there is more nutrition to be had for the money from cheese than from meat or from butter. They were cheese eaters at home, and they still are. We think also the custom of having cheese always in the house and a part of each day's food has become more common among our native-born citizens, as the quality of cheese to be bought has improved and become more uniform.

The same cause that has made cheese more popular as an article of diet in the United States has helped increase the demand for cheese in foreign countries, and Canada has profited by it. They have been establishing new cheese factories, while we have in many of ours remain idle, and have diverted the milk to other purposes. Whether we have been wise in so doing may be seen in the future. It is sure that we could sell more cheese if we had it to be sold. We could produce more if we thought cheesemaking would be as profitable each year as it seems to be this year, or rather if



FAITHFUL

we could be sure of getting as good prices as it sells for now.

There are other reasons why Canada has been able to increase her exports of cheese. The governments of the Dominion and of the Provinces have encouraged by the use of money and in other ways the establishment of cheese factories there. The dairy associations have sent out instructors to teach the best methods, and inspectors to see that their teachings were followed, and in this they have been aided by the government dairy schools, which have helped to train up cheesemakers to take charge of the factories.

We rejoice at the prosperity of our Northern neighbors, and hope it may continue, but we see no reason to think the United States is less prosperous because we export less cheese than we did in 1890, or more prosperous because we shall this year greatly exceed the records of 1898 or 1899. It is well for our dairymen that prices have advanced, and well when they can increase their production without reducing the supply of butter or of milk for our cities. But if we have a large and increasing demand in the home market, which helps to maintain prices here so that we are not dependent upon foreign markets, we have little cause to regret that our exports are less than a few years ago, and we regret when we see an agricultural paper taking this as a text to prove that farming is growing less profitable each year in the United States. Judge it by the entire volume of our agricultural exports and not by a single item.

Live Stock Notes.

The Wisconsin Experiment Station says: For four years we have fed lambs at the Wisconsin Station from birth until slaughter, and have kept accurate account of their food and gain, so as to understand the influence of grain feeding at all times. The evidence is clear that the greatest and most

profitable gain is made in the younger days of the lamb, and that the feeding of such food as bran, linseed meal and oats before weaning and a small quantity of oats after weaning not only pays in direct profit if the lambs are sold at any of these times, but the fattening later is none the less profitable because of this management.

Feeding grain before weaning has produced an average of 61 cents per head more profit at weaning time than where no grain was fed. With lambs sold in the fall, feeding grain both before and after weaning produced an average of 34 cents per head more profit than where no grain was fed.

Feeding such foods as oats, bran and linseed meal before and after weaning did not influence the gain during the fattening period, which usually extended over three months. The cost of gain, however, was 29 cents per 100 pounds cheaper in the instance of the lambs that had not been fed grain.

One of the most profitable features of grain feeding lambs previous to fattening was observed to be the earlier maturity of those that had had grain from birth. For instance, in one trial the lambs fed grain from birth attained an average weight of 113 pounds seven weeks earlier than those that had had no grain previous to fattening, and this weight was reached at a smaller cost in the instance of the lambs fed grain from the start.

There are two essentials that contribute to cheap and rapid gains, and these are cleanliness and confinement. The least excitement brought on by the appearance of dogs, or by haste or abuse on the part of the attendant, is certain to be shown by the scales.

It is a hard matter to estimate the amount of grain to feed, owing to the variation in the consuming capacity of sheep. In starting it has been our custom to feed from

5 pound to one pound. A month later the wethers will probably be taking 15 to two pounds, and during the last month from two to three pounds per head has been the capacity of most of the sheep we have had in experiments. They also require from two to three pounds daily of rough fodder, consisting of clover hay, but then pea straw, corn fodder and timothy hay, but they need some succulent food to keep them healthy, to prevent indigestion and constipation, which may result in the disease known as the stretchers, a not uncommon disorder among fattening sheep.

Roots and silage have been compared for fattening wether lambs without any marked difference in their value becoming apparent. If there is any, the rate of gain is in favor of the roots, and the cost of gain is favorable to the silage.

Corn is assuredly the most fattening farm grain that may be fed to sheep. In relying on it alone, however, there is much difficulty in maintaining the appetites of the sheep and in preventing disorders and death.

In beginning to fatten wether lambs it is safe to feed oats. The lambs like them and they will begin to eat them at once. Fed alone, however, they do not produce as great a gain as corn. Hence as the fattening proceeds the quantity of oats should be gradually decreased.

Linseed cake is a very healthy food for sheep and they eat it eagerly, especially if it is not ground too fine. When crushed into pieces about the size of peas, sheep eat it with relish. There is much difference in the different grades of linseed cake and for this reason its feeding value varies greatly.

A Virginia correspondent of the Southern Planter protests against Professor Massey's statement that "there is no need for feeding anything but brood sows and boars from December to springtime on a well ordered farm," and says it "limits us to one

litter a year for a sow, when she is quite capable of producing two litters of strong, vigorous pigs." We will go farther than that and say that if our experience taught us anything it was that with two litters a year she will produce more and stronger pigs at each litter and have more milk for them than she would have for one spring litter. If she is of what we call a good breed she will fatten in the long interval between weaning one spring litter and breeding again for another next spring, or she must be kept so scantily as to be fed at actual loss for six months. The correspondent further says:

"Late last fall we had the sows farrow. When the pigs were big enough to wean they were fed some corn with all the pumpkins they could eat. About the first of January they were turned out on the artichokes and kept there until a couple of weeks before the crimson clover came in bloom, when they were given access to it. On May 16 one two-horse wagon load of these pigs was sent to Richmond. The check received called for \$101.17. I kind of thought there was some money in keeping pigs through the winter, and my good opinion of artichokes and crimson clover was not lessened, for these pigs hardly saw enough corn during the last four months of their life to know what it was."

New England farmers do not have artichokes or crimson clover generally, but they usually have small potatoes, pumpkins and turnips, and also have or can have numerous varieties of artichokes and turnips which they can feed out raw with a little corn, soaked, if they please, and they can turn off as good a lot of pigs, probably for more money at six months old, as did the Virginia man. But perhaps Professor Massey would prefer another plan, followed by some of our pig raisers near Boston, or other good markets, who kill and sell the fall pigs in Decem-

ber as roasters for about as much when weaned or earlier as they would ask for spring pigs when old enough to sell. In this way they find as much profit in fall litters as in those coming in the spring, and keep the sows in better condition.

A Canadian grower of bacon hogs writes to the Farming World of Toronto: "I have found that wheat bran with cornmeal and skim milk makes the right kind of pork for our present market. I sold a pen of hogs last October, six months and one week old, that weighed 225 pounds each, at a cost of 24 cents per pound for grain feed, not counting skim milk. I have in my pens today 27 hogs, weighing 3240 pounds, at a cost not exceeding 24 cents per pound for grain feed, not counting skim milk. I have been following the business for years, and have kept account of what I have been doing, and can substantiate what I assert in black and white."

He makes his account as follows, which we give that our readers may see what he thinks a proper food mixed with skim milk, of which he has plenty as a dairy farmer, making butter the year around, and also feeding and fattening hogs two lots each year, May 1, 10 pigs five weeks old \$10, 3100 pounds corn meal, 80 cents per 100 pounds, \$24.80, 2000 pounds wheat bran at 60 cents per 100 pounds \$120, a total cost of \$46.80. Oct. 1, 10 hogs average 230 pounds each at 42 cents, \$85. Profit or pay for the skim milk and labor \$38.20 beside the manure made.

Western papers publish the following statement:

"There has been a sensational expansion in the volume of exports of American mules. For January, 1900, there were exported 2759 mules, against 538 head in January last year. The export of mules for the seven months ended January, 1900, comprises a total of 22,264 head, against 4334 mules for the corresponding period in 1898 the former valued at \$1,947,214 and the latter at \$431,374. Evidently the war is of advantage to the horse and the mule growers, and the end of the war will not end it, because the whole horse and mule supply is reaching a low point, and it will take a number of years to catch up with the demand. Mules—that is, the best class of them—bring from \$150 to \$300 each, and where they are matched well they will bring even more."

May Outlaw the Bees.

A dispatch to the New York Times from Warwick, N. Y., states that if the decision of Justice of the Peace Stage of this village in the case of Uiter vs. Uiter is sustained on appeal, a precedent will be established that will place the ban of outlawry on honey bees in this State, and render their owners liable in damages for their trespass on the premises of other property holders, the same as owners of horses, cows, sheep and pigs are now liable for such trespass.

There is on record in Delaware County a case in which a farmer a few years ago brought suit against a neighboring bee keeper to recover on a claim for "pasturing" the latter's bees, alleging that the bees had no more right to take the nectar from the blossoms, flowers, clover or buckwheat on the plaintiff's farm without permission given their owner than the latter's cattle had to crop the grass in the former's meadows. This was not a suit to recover damage done, but was simply to establish the fact that the bees obtained their own sustenance and material for making honey for the defendant from the farm in question, to which they were not entitled without payment. The contention of the plaintiff was sustained by the Court, and judgment entered for the amount of the claim.

For years previous to the bringing of that novel lawsuit the largest beekeeper in the State, Captain Hetherington of Cherry Valley, in an adjoining county, had recognized the principle that honey bees were not free to roam over and obtain food and honey material from orchards, gardens, woods or fields surrounding their hives, and not belonging to the owner of the bees, and had paid an annual fee to the owner of such property within three miles of his apiaries for "pasturage" for his bees. Since the Delaware County case every beekeeper in that honey-producing belt has paid for pasturing his bees during the honey-making season.

This case of Uiter vs. Uiter, however, is not a parallel one. In the Delaware County suit no charge was made that any damage was done by the bees to fruit trees or blossoms. In the Uiter case, the plaintiff, William H. Uiter, alleges that the bees of Jeffrey W. Uiter, punctured his peaches while they were ripening last month, extracted the juice from the fruit, and thus destroying it, and also caused the branches of the trees to wither and die from the effect of the acid in the juice that dropped from the fruit upon them. He placed his damages at \$250.

The litigants in the case are brothers, living in the farming district of Albany, in this town, and who have been for years at odds on account of the provisions for their father's will, which left all the testator's property to the younger brother, William H. Their farms adjoin each other, the plaintiff being a large grower of peaches and the defendant an extensive beekeeper.

The testimony in the case, which was tried before Justice Stage, was given mainly by local experts in peach growing and beekeeping, and seemed to establish the facts that the cause of the withering and dying of the plaintiff's fruit and trees was the peach disease known as "the yellows," and that it was physically impossible for a honey bee to puncture even the skin of a sound grape, which is a much more delicate substance than the skin of a peach. The Justice gave judgment to the plaintiff to the amount of \$25 and costs of suit. Col. W. H. Wyker of Gloster, the counsel for the defendant, will appeal from the decision, and, as the result will affect the interests involved everywhere in the State, and as expert witnesses will be featured in it, the case may become famous as well as an important one.

Ploughman Boston.

Ploughman Boston.

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MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN

BOSTON, MASS., SEPTEMBER 15, 1900.

Chicago now has fifty cent gas, as a result of rival companies, yet they tell us in Boston that competition in the gas market will work no good to the consumer!

The Anglo-Saxon Alliance was really consummated at Bar Harbor last week, when British and American jockies marched arm in arm through the streets.

"Mr. Dooley's Philosophy" will soon be purchasable at the shops. If we can get it on our hearts and minds as well as on our centre tables it will be well for us. There are few situations in life from which the sage of Archy Road is unable to extract a little fun.

Women who are so unwomanly that they race in balloons, as did two in Pittsburgh last week, show all the characteristics of the sex when their contest is to be decided. Madamelle Zéne and Senorita Della were "but yet women" when the umpire spoke. Both claimed the race.

Will Trinity College, the new Catholic institution for women, really stand with Smith, Wellesley, Vassar, Bryn Mawr and Radcliffe, we wonder? Or will it, like Boston College, here "in our midst," be constantly proclaiming and never establishing its claim to equal rights?

What a fine trust in man's love for his fellow man must be that which prompted a Harvard graduate to advertise in a Boston paper for "assistance from some wealthy graduate, by loan, or share in Western business, paying large percentage on capital." Enough of that kind of faith would soon overcome the world, according to St. John.

Boston will certainly object to any construction of the Sunday law which will prevent the sale of beans on the Lord's Day. Why, its beans or nothing in hundreds of flat families! On at least one day a week the denizens of the apartment house try to keep up a Boston tradition.

There's a good deal of sense in what young Cornelius Vanderbilt has to say about the importance of a vote at the primary. If more intelligent, well-educated young men would give a few evenings a year to these political meetings, our municipal and State records would be a good bit less murky than they now are.

And now Maitre Labori is to reconnoitre by means of an American lecturer tour! It's a question whether he wouldn't earn more money exhibiting his wounded arm in the enterprising dime museums of the country. To the "intelligent reading public" the cause celebre is already ancient history, and as such is lacking in interest. The proletariat, however, does not forget so quickly what has stirred its sensibilities.

One of the most interesting features of this campaign is the fashion in which mild philosophical, non-political gentlemen are impelled to throw themselves into the arena and fight their best friends, for goodness knows what. Now there's William Lloyd Garrison and Henry Wood, one an altruist and the other an idealist, sparring with magnificent zeal over William Jennings Bryan. A spectacle to delight Boston—this!

After all there seems some sense in the demand that to be entitled to graduation at the St. Louis Evangelical Theological Seminary a student must needs have kept him self "heart free" throughout his course. If an embryo minister can't accomplish this feat during his student days, when he lives almost entirely away from females and their wiles, he would hardly be able to weather for even a single six months the assaults of the members of a young ladies guild upon his susceptible heart. And a minister's salary is seldom in his incipency one upon which a minister may marry.

It is gratifying to note the increase during the past year in ship building in the United States. Complete official returns for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, show that 1446 vessels of 393,169 gross tons were built and documented in the United States. Since 1889 this record has been exceeded only twice; in 1884, when 415,740 gross tons were built, and in 1874, when 437,725 gross tons were built. With more American ships we can profit as well on the freighting our farm produce, and the output of our mills, shops and factories, as in the production of these important articles of export. We are now paying foreign vessel owners nearly \$300,000,000 per annum for freightage goods of American origin.

The United States Bureau of Animal Industry connected with the Agricultural Department claim that they are able to save cholera infected herds of swine by inoculating with their anti-cholera serum. Having officially tested it for three years they claim that in no case has the loss been more than 25 per cent, while in herds not so treated the loss amounts to over 75 per cent, usually. Last year's experiments showed about 80 per cent, saved, but this year not quite as many, which they account for by the fact that they operated on younger animals this year. The serum now used is a compound one, effective alike at one operation against cholera and swine plague, but the cost is considerable, and they are now working to get a much cheaper article, which will be equally efficient. We wish them success, but advise the pork raisers to keep their hogs in clean yards or pastures, with clean water to drink, a shady place to lie down in during hot weather, and give them clean and wholesome food, just the same as if no serum could be obtained. This treatment will save more than 75 per cent of them if carefully followed out.

The condition of affairs in China does not look as favorable as it did a week ago. The allies are not in agreement in regard to the abandonment of Peking, and allowing the Imperial government to return there pending the negotiations for peace, those who know them best, and especially those who have been residents there and prisoners in their hands, being most decidedly bitter against such action. Even one of the missionaries urges the prompt despatch of prominent Chinese officials as the only remedy. To make the matter worse the Chinese leaders set as if they thought the proposal by this country and Russia to evacuate Peking and treat with them for peace was an indication of weakness on our part, which emboldens them to make greater demands upon us, and to commit further atrocities upon our people, and to massacre our troops

when opportunity occurs. If they will not be satisfied until their city is destroyed, their leaders executed, and their territory confiscated, the European powers and Japan are likely to try to accommodate them, even if the United States troops are all withdrawn.

It seldom pays to put second-class fruit of any kind into cold storage. It is very sure to be unprofitable with apples that are not strictly choice. Poor apples, poorly packed, are not in better demand in the spring than when they are first picked and the charges accumulate against them. They will keep longer if wrapped in wax paper or even in tissue paper, but it is doubtful if there is gain enough to repay the trouble, unless on some strictly fancy fruit, for which a fancy price can be asked. Some think it best to put apples in storage in open head barrels that they may have ventilation, but the advantage of so doing is doubted by many. It certainly is not adapted for those that are to be moved far before going into storage, as such need to be packed and pressed into the barrel. When apples are stored on the farm where they grow, the open head gives opportunity for examination to see when to ship them, and if they need any ascorbic before shipping. The use of boxes instead of barrels does not seem likely to become popular excepting for a nearby market to which they can be carried without covering the box. To pack as soundly as necessary for long transportation, too many will be bruised in the small box, or as many in a bushel as now in a barrel.

We believe in pure bred stock of all species, but as not every one is prepared to invest in such stock we would encourage the improvement of common stock by a systematic grading up by the use of pure bred males, always keeping to the same breed for that purpose. There is more need of this with cattle and sheep, that seldom do much better than to double their number each year, of which not more than one-half are likely to be females desirable to breed from to improve the breed, as there are likely always to be some not perfect. With swine one can increase his stock so rapidly that a single pair of pure bred animals will soon give him a herd, although many think that the half or three quarter grades are quite as vigorous, grow and fatten as well, and the sows are more prolific than the pure breeds. Whether this is true or not we think it would be wise for our agricultural societies to encourage the grading up of common stock by the use of pure bred males, by liberal premiums on such stock, at least when shown in flocks and herds of females, if not as single individuals. The number shows that a definite system of improvement has been followed, while a single individual may be but a chance result. Some societies do this now, while others refuse to recognize the grade at all, no matter how meritorious its performance.

Mr. Aaron Jones of South Bend, Ind., the national master of the Patrons of Husbandry, is reported as having said when asked, while on a recent visit to Maine, "What impresses you as the greatest deficiencies of our farming?" "Maine ought to have five sheep where there is not one. Your fertility is running out, and it cannot be kept up by commercial manures,—sheep are the natural restorers of exhausted land. You ought to increase your poultry, and your farmers should have hundreds of poultry farms where there is not one. Dairying ought to be increased. In Wisconsin there is an average of one creamery to every three and a half square miles of territory all over the State. You can do anything with your fine soil, your nearness to great markets, and your intelligent people which the farmers of Wisconsin or any other State can do." That is good doctrine to preach to them, and it is equally good and true of the farming sections of Massachusetts or any other New England State, or anywhere that our paper may be circulated. We have been preaching it, as well as more bees, more fruit and better gardens, for 30 years past. But more cows, sheep and poultry will furnish the fertilizers to grow more fruit and garden vegetables, while more fruit will furnish nectar for more bees.

The Case of The Spinster.
In England the case of the spinster has once more cropped into print. As a subject of conversation this topic never grows cold. In a land where the major's chief duty in life is to marry off her flock of daughters the spinster is a problem too awful to be neglected. Of late, however, the wall has been unusually loud, and after being exhausted in private has been prolonged in the newspapers and finally re-echoed in the reviews. In the Scottish Review for July "The Redundancy of Spinster Gentlemen" is discussed in all its aspects.

There is absolutely no hope, it seems, that all well-bred English girls shall marry. Lady Jenne writes: "We are a community where the female element is largely in excess of the male." Mrs. Flora Steel says: "Take a middle-class family of girls, nice girls, good girls, pretty girls, half of them cannot hope to marry. These opinions are backed up by statistics which we quote for the benefit of the body of Massachusetts spinsters, and for such of their bachelor brothers as have a taste in this direction. For every one hundred males there were in England and Wales 105 females in 1881 and 106 females in 1891, while in London there were 112 females at both census periods. These figures are not startling, to be sure, but when the census gentleman takes us into the Kensington quarter, well known as the home of the upper and well-to-do middle classes, a most alarming state of things is to be found. Among the "middle and gentle orders" fifty-four spinsters to thirty married women!

The Hon. Corallie Glynn, a lady who seems to have imbibed Sarah Grand's doctrines, though not as yet to have attained that writer's height of notoriety, accepts the shocking Kensington situation with a fair degree of complacency. The women who do not get married she characterizes as "Nature's nuns" (plagiarized from Miss Wilkins) and further describes as "physically passive and mentally neutralized," whatever that may mean. And then she adds, "In those bee and ant communities, whose excellent laws are ever being held up for our admiration, we know that the neuter—that is to say, the non-child-bearing insect—perform many of the most indispensable duties of the commonwealth. And may not our latter day women draw a not unflattering parallel from them?" Certainly they may, dear Corallie, in England. In Boston the noble army of spinsters would prefer to do the work without using the gun. Long have they served gladly on the boards of orphan asylums, philately have they provided millions for turn-of-millennium stokers, and with unobtrusive devotion supply homes for stray and abused cats. Jointly and severally indeed do our spinsters

do their duty in that state of life to which it has pleased God to call them.

For though, perhaps, passing strange, it's none the less a fact that Massachusetts spinsters cheerfully accept their "redundancy" and are wont to attribute their unmarried condition to Providence, instead of to "dumb life," to "economic conditions," or to the fact that they have been "highly educated." And isn't this solution quite as satisfactory on the whole as are the answers of the gifted English women, several of whom despairingly conclude that the love sentiment and the ideal of home are dying out of society.

Memorial Day.

The large attendance at the encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic last week at Chicago shows that neither time nor old age has weakened the devotion of the veteran soldiers to their country and flag, and the cause for which they fought, nor has it lessened the feeling of comradeship which unites them, no matter how far apart they were when in the service or how widely severed their homes may be now. That such a gathering should take place this year, on the eve of a presidential election, without one note of political discord to mar the harmony, shows that today, as 35 years ago, there is for them one interest, that of the whole country, which is paramount to partisan beliefs and party politics, and the army with various party beliefs and various religious opinions, but intent on saving the Union. They may hold the same various opinions still, and be divided by the different local interests of States widely severed by distance, and by their many different industries, but they feel that all is one country, and to that State interests and State rights must ever be subordinate.

We rejoice to see that the suggestion to change the date of our Memorial Day met with small approval among the veterans present. We know not whether such a plan emanated from those who think the workman has too many holidays, or from those who would make that day a day of religious observance out of a mistaken idea that we cannot show a proper respect to the memory of our comrades excepting in the church and in the cemetery. Such was not the idea of those who first framed the order of the Grand Army of the Republic, nor of those who first advised the observance of Memorial Day. They did not select Sunday for that purpose, nor did they fix upon an anniversary of any of the great battles of the war or upon that which marked its close.

Now all creeds, all people, everywhere throughout the United States, can unite in showing their respect for the dead and the living who helped to preserve the Union, without in any way conflicting with their religious or political principles. The observance of the Sunday before Memorial Day in many of the churches as a Memorial Sabbath for the soldier has become a custom in many places, and it makes of that day a day of religious observance, and this change would make of Memorial Day, a day sacred to the memory of the dead, and in some of them, a day of solemn prayer for the dead and the living.

But while there are living soldiers who can turn out to do honor to the memory of the comrades who have gone before them, they have the right to parade to the sound of martial music, with, if they wish, the noise of cannon and the blaze of fireworks. To do this on Sunday would seem to most of them, as to others, a desecration of the Sabbath Day. To be restricted from so doing would seem like a slight to them and to those whom they honor.

There are as good reasons for changing the observance of Thanksgiving Day and even of Christmas Day to a Sunday as for changing Memorial Day, for few now look upon D. C. as being the anniversary of the birth of our Saviour, any more than they look upon the last Thursday in November as being the anniversary of any special event for which the people should be thankful. We may meet in our churches on those days to be thankful and rejoice, and young people will continue to play ball and dance, and enjoy themselves in other ways without feeling any lack of respect for what the day may signify.

Nor do we think that the custom of making Memorial Day a day more conspicuous for games and sports than as a memory day for the dead dead is a growing one. We know that it is not in this State. Wherever the day is observed, the tendency is toward a more general observance of it by all classes of people, and to a laying aside of all other pursuits of business or pleasure from the ceremonies of the day shall last. From the gray-haired, who remember the day when the soldiers left home, to the children in the schools, whose parents even were then unborn, all unite in giving that one day, not only to honoring the memory of the patriotic dead, but to the teaching of the lessons of love for and devotion to our country, and of sacrifices for its sake, as are taught by the lives and the deaths of those over whose graves the flowers are strewn, and by the honors that are shown them.

May it ever be so, and when the people shall get so that they cannot devote a day for that purpose without taking the day that we have been taught to consider as sacred to Divine worship, then will "the sacredness of this one day of patriotic memories" have departed forever, and the original purpose for which it was established have been forgotten or be likely soon to become so.

A Swamp Farm.

The Indianapolis Press tells of a farm of 33,000 acres near the Kankakee and Iroquois rivers, most of which was under water ten years ago. Now more than 15,000 acres are under cultivation, and next year several thousand more will be added, and it is proposed to keep on with the work until it is all a garden. Stop and think of over 50 square miles in one farm.

To inspect it and the growing crops the reporter had to ride 19 miles in a direct line on a locomotive, owned, as was the railroad on which it ran, by the owner of the farm. They rode through 8000 acres of tasseled corn and 8500 acres of oats. While it was early to estimate the growing crops for this year, the oats are expected to thresh out an average of about 35 bushels per acre, worth some \$45,000 at 20 cents a bushel. They hope for 60 bushels of corn to the acre, amounting to \$260,000.

And these are not all the crops, as about 500 acres are in other crops. Last year the products were 250,000 bushels of corn, 150,000 bushels of oats, 25,000 bushels of other grain, 150,000 bushels of onions, or 25 car-loads, and 50,000 bushels of potatoes.

When the owner, Mr. B. J. Gifford, bought this land ten years ago he shipped in two great dredges from the East, and with them he cut out about 125 miles of

waterways which are 20, 30 and even 40 feet wide at the top and 15, 20, 30 and 35 feet wide at the bottom. The cost of these main ditches is placed at about \$3 per acre. Then there are smaller ditches 10 to 12 feet across, and into them run still other smaller ditches and yet smaller ones which are in parallel lines 30 or 50 rods apart, leaving 1-16 which are drained by the drains. The soil taken from the main ditches is put upon the land between them, and the water is run into the Iroquois river.

The land which was thought the most worthless is proving the most valuable, as that which was entirely covered with water is a deep black muck, in some places from 30 to 50 feet deep, all decaying vegetable matter, and so combustible that care must be taken to prevent its catching fire.

He puts the land out to tenants upon one-year leases, and he furnishes land, fuel, houses and barns, while the tenants furnish the equipment, seeds and labor. They have two-thirds of the crops, and he takes one-third, and he through his foreman inspects all seed, directs the rotation of crops, tells when to begin plowing, how deep to plow, and how the crop shall be cultivated. Each foreman has from 3000 to 6000 acres to superintend. Through his superintendence he directs when the oats shall be cut, the corn shocked or other crops be harvested. He pays \$1 an acre for all new ground broken in addition to the crop allowance of two-thirds.

Upon what were islands in the old swamp he has comfortable, roomy new two-story tenement houses for the tenants, and there are now five towns, three postoffices and eight graded schools on the farm. He has good roads on it as any in the county and windmill pump water for houses and farms. It is intended that the railroad shall run direct to Chicago from the farm, so that he can deliver his own products in his own cars and over his own tracks.

Mr. Gifford started out as a poor boy. He served four years in the army and then entered the practice of law, but he saw in railroad building, which he followed for a time, and in swamp reclaiming greater future possibilities, and has made several fortunes. He has done similar work in reclaiming lands before, thousands of acres in Champaign County, Ill., in Ford and other Illinois counties.

None of the land in this tract is for sale, but he expects to see the time when every acre will be worth \$100 per acre, at which much of it is now valued, but which he would not sell at that price.

An Increasing Coal Trade.

As so many farmers in our Eastern States burn coal in winter, even though they own wood lots, it may interest some of them to know that the demand by other countries for American coal has increased from 2,575,451 tons in the first seven months of 1898 to 4,601,735 tons in the same part of 1900. If this increased demand continues, we may expect coal to advance in price. Among the marked changes in demand were 77,467 tons to Germany and 4028 to France, which had none before, and to other European countries, not including Great Britain, an increase from 2107 tons to 196,950 tons. British North America from 1,688,398 tons increased to 3,253,303 tons, Mexico from 243,938 to 415,834, Cuba from 114,653 to 241,712, Porto Rico from 2621 to 15,313 and other West India Islands from 144,546 to 188,810, Brazil from 13,169 to 38,988, Canada from 8631 to 10,643, and other South American countries from 9723 to 26,184. The Hawaiian Islands took 21,001 tons this year and none in 1898, while we sent 41,068 tons to the Philippine Islands instead of 4310. Asia and Oceania bought less, but other countries not named increased from 12,460 tons to 29,116 tons.

Dairy Notes.

The system of pasteurizing milk is a modification or an improvement upon that which was practiced when we were young. We have frequently seen pans of milk sit on the stove, perhaps with an iron cracker or a brick or a kettle of water under them to prevent the milk from scorching, until the cream began to rise and wrinkle up on top of the milk. Then it was set away to cool and for the cream to finish rising. This was most usually done in the winter, and it was supposed to hasten the rising of the cream before the milk froze, and also to drive off bad odors which it might get from the food or from stables not over clean. It might also absorb some odors in the kitchen, though it was not usually put on the table cooking when being done, but people were not as fastidious as now, and no one expected the favors of Jane Butler in what was made in the winter. In fact, but few made butter in the winter months, unless by accident a cow came fresh when not expected, or one was left farrow that milk might be had for the children or to go with the kettle of mush or the brown bread. And how good those same bowls of mush and milk used to taste to the boys who had grown tired of boiled dinners or of fried pork and potatoes, or oodles.

The heating of the milk or cream by this process produces much of the same result upon the character of the butter fats as is done by the process used in making the "renovated" or "patent process" butter, excepting that the butter is made largely from butter so far gone in decay or which was for some reason so strongly flavored or so filthy looking as to be unusable. The heating and aerating while cooling has the effect of removing the objectionable odors from it, but it does not destroy all the bacteria, and it spoils again very quickly. Yet we know of no method of detecting any difference between the renovated butter when new and the butter from pasteurized milk. Perhaps some way may be discovered by and by.

We look upon both as being substitutes for good butter as much as is margarine or butterine, and while the pasteurized butter, like the oleo substitute, may have the advantage of looking and tasting like butter and keeping longer in a tropical climate, we doubt if they are as digestible as sweet butter, and think they really furnish little nutrition to the human system. If in this we do an injustice to the pasteurizing system, we will acknowledge it when we see our mistake, but until then we shall profess not to have our butter or cream boiled.

Many dairymen who grow calves are accustomed to use a little oil meal as an addition to the skim milk, to replace the butter fat taken out in skimming of separating the milk, but in New Zealand they supply the fat by using cod liver oil. They give each calf about two ounces a day from the time they begin using skim milk, for about 80 days, when they think the calf no longer needs milk, and they stop it. The crude oil costs them 75 cents a gallon, and there are 160 ounces in a gallon, so that it adds about one cent a day to the cost of raising the calf. We think it costs but about 40 to 50 cents a gallon here.

Prof. H. H. Dean of the Ontario Agri-

AS much POTASH should be given back to the land as the crop takes from it. Thirty bushels of wheat remove thirty pounds of actual POTASH; therefore 500 pounds of a fertilizer with 6 per cent. actual POTASH would be needed to feed the crop and keep the soil productive.



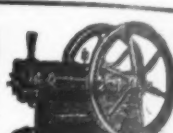
We have books giving full information about the use of fertilizers and Potash, and will mail them FREE to any farmer who asks for them.

GERMAN KALI WORKS, 93 Nassau Street, New York.

The ENSILAGE Cutting Season

GASOLINE ENGINES will run your cutter at a small expense, and will do all the work of a horse, such as Pumping Water and Sawing Wood. Send for Catalogues of Engines, Cutters and Pumps.

Charles J. Jager Company, 174 High Street, cor. Battery March, Boston, Mass.



Cultural College says: "Three hundred pounds of milk, testing 4.35 per cent. fat, produced 344 pounds of green cheese and 33 pounds of cured cheese. On the same day, and under the same conditions of handling as far as possible, 300 pounds of milk, testing 3.15 per cent. of fat, produced 274 pounds of green and 26 pounds of cured cheese. A difference of 1.20 per cent. in fat made a difference of seven pounds in the yield of cured cheese from 300 pounds of milk, or at the rate of 23 pounds per 100 pounds of milk. At eight cents per pound of cheese it makes a difference of about 18 cents per 100 in the value of this milk for cheesemaking."

"Another good illustration will suffice. This time we had two vats of milk, 300 pounds in each, one which tested four per cent. fat and the other 3.1. The yield of cured cheese from the former was 304 pounds and from the latter 264, a difference of 40 pounds. We have numerous instances where the difference is as great or greater than in the cases cited, which goes to show that all milk should be tested as it comes to the factory, and the proceeds of sales divided according to its cheesemaking value and not according to its bulk."

The editor of the Journal of Agriculture, Montreal, makes an estimate of the value of good pastures. He claims to be well acquainted with some of the finest pastures in England, from which the well-known "Gloucester" cheese is made. They have been in grass from time immemorial, and the tenants pay at least \$10 an acre as annual rent for them. It takes three acres to pasture a cow a year, and the cows average 418 pounds of cheese, worth \$42, a calf worth \$15, and the whey is worth about \$15 to feed the pigs. This, then, gives as the income from three acres, and the labor and use of a cow about \$67 or \$23.33 per acre. The rent being \$10 or more, the labor is not always well paid for when cows fall below the average.

We lately heard of a man who decided to have the milk of his herd tested for butter fat by the Babcock test. The herd showed about the usual variation in quality, but the test for one cow was as very low as 1.4 per cent. in his mind that it was not correct. He said he would bring in some more samples the next day, and he took in some half dozen. These tested very nearly alike in quality, but all were low in fat. Then he owned up that all were from the same cow that tested so low the day before. Said he, "I have thought that cow one of the best I had, and would have sold any other much cheaper than I would her. Now I am satisfied she is one of the poorest I have, and the first man who makes an offer for her will take her away." How many others are thus deceived in the cows they think they are familiar with?

And another question we want to ask. How much is this power of producing butter fat hereditary? We ask this because another man told us that when he had his herd tested, one cow was much inferior to the others, showing but about three per cent. of fat. A two-year-old daughter of his, sired by a good bull, was tested at the same time, and while she, like most of the young stock, was better than her dam, she was much the poorest in the group of her age, all from the same sire. We think that we should not care to raise calves from that strain of cows as long as we had better ones to breed from, and that was just his opinion, though they will be subjected to further tests later in the season and after they have been longer in milk.

Storing Apples.

The question of the best manner of the storage of the apple crop will soon be up for consideration. The Department of Agriculture has been collating some information upon this subject, and concludes that a vast quantity of apples spoil every year simply through careless or improper storage.

The storing of fruit under dwelling houses is not recommended. A certain amount of decay is inevitable, and the rotting fruit becomes a propagating place for disease germs which permeate the rooms above.

A pit or cave, if carefully constructed, will keep apples very satisfactorily, and has the advantage of being the least costly of any possible storage construction. Such a cave as described by the department is usually built into a hillside, sloping toward the north, so that the entrance is protected from the southwest winds that prevail during summer and autumn. In moist soils the cave must be walled; in dry soils no walls are required. Upright posts along the sides support the top, which is made of poles; over the poles is a layer of coarse hay, and over the hay soil to the depth of two feet. Several caves are made for ventilation. Such a cave may be built any desired dimensions; some are being planned with doors in each end and large enough to allow a passageway for a wagon through them. The best system of ventilation and the most even and desirable temperature can be maintained by use of an underground ventilation pipe leading from an opening in the floor of the cave to a similar opening on the surface of the ground several rods away. The pipe should be large enough to provide sufficient air for the cave, and should have valves at each opening to regulate the supply. The air in passing through the pipe is cooled in sum-

mer and warmed in winter, and thus brought to near the proper temperature for good results in keeping fruit. To complete the system several lines should lead through the top of the cave to the open air above. The sum of the capacities of these lines should at least be equal to the capacity of the ventilator leading into the cave.

Connecticut Farm Notes.
The severe drought in this section still continues and the question of water supply is in many places a serious one. Wells and springs have given out. Field and garden crops are withering, and in some places large forest trees are turning brown and the leaves are dropping. It is the worst drought for many years. There is but little fall feed; in many places the grass has not even started since it was cut, and the fields are dry and brown. Farmers are feeding their cows with fodder corn in order to keep up the milk supply as much as possible.

This has been greatly diminished and the supply of cream and butter is hardly equal to the demand.

The potato crop has suffered, and compared with last year, the crop will be a light one and of poorer quality. Corn while looking fairly well has not filled out as well as usual. Some farmers are cutting their corn, which has matured rapidly for the past few days. The hot dry weather has caused fruit, especially apples, to drop from the trees to a considerable extent. Still the crop of winter apples promises to be a fair one. Fall apples are plenty. Gravenstein are selling at from 40 to 50 cents per bushel. A few farmers have commenced filling their silos.

Native peaches are coming into the market now, one merchant in Williamstown having purchased the entire product of a peach grower in Tolland. The peaches are picked and shipped to him daily. Peas have been and still are plenty, and sell at from 70 cents to \$1 per bushel.

Eggs sell readily at 20 to 24 cents per dozen. In this little farming town things seem to be booming at the present time, several new dwelling houses are being erected, and a new town building is being erected at the centre. Farm property ought to be in better demand than the past and bring better prices.

J. P. L. Columbia, Ct., Sept. 2

Sheltering Milch Cows.

The cool nights of fall should admonish dairymen to this especially of their cows. To allow the animals to be exposed in open pastures until the nights are decidedly freezing is to invite a steady decrease in milk yield.

My own experience bears me out in the assertion that the early stabling of cows in the fall pays.

In the neglected cow that never fills the milking pail, the cow that arises stiff and sore on misty mornings from her berth in a frosty pasture.

Unless the nights are warm and pleasant at this season, it is wise after the evening's milking to give the cows a feeding of fodder corn or freshly cut rye, and let them lie on dry bedding in the stable all night.

The fodder can be fed to them in their mangers, and will result in a much more bountiful yield of milk in the morning than if the cows lay out through a frosty night.

Rotten freshly cut from the meadows forms a valuable adjunct to the fall feed of dairy cows. If cut with a scythe or machine up to within an inch of the roots in September, sufficient time will elapse for a subsequent growth to cover and protect the grass roots before freezing weather sets in.

The practice of pasturing cows on the alfalfa mat, which is indeed disastrous to the integrity of the latter, as is usually evidenced by the limited growth of grass in subsequent seasons.

Better on the feed as above stated and let the cows receive benefit without injuring the meadows.

If it is too late in the season for another growth of grass to cover the ground, the stubble should be topdressed with stable compost containing a liberal proportion of straw.

This, of course, will not only protect the roots from freezing, but will act as a fertilizer also.

In closing, let me again earnestly appeal every dairymen against letting cows feed outside of warm shelter on nights cold enough to produce frost. Cows should enter the winter season in the best possible physical condition, and this will not obtain unless they are humanely treated now. Be merciful to your cows if you expect to succeed financially in the dairy business.

GEORGE F. NEWELL.

COWS AND OTHER ANIMALS
Are subject to much inconvenience and trouble with parasites. A spot on the cheek or the neck, or a sore on the body, or a scab on the tail, or a sore on the foot, or a sore on the eye, or a sore on the ear, or a sore on the nose, or a sore on the mouth, or a sore on the throat, or a sore on the chest, or a sore on the back, or a sore on the legs, or a sore on the feet, or a sore on the hooves, or a sore on the horns, or a sore on the ears, or a sore on the eyes, or a sore on the nose, or a sore on the mouth, or a sore on the throat, or a sore on the chest, or a sore on the back, or a sore on the legs, or a sore on the feet, or a sore on the hooves, or a sore on the horns, or a sore on the ears, or a sore on the eyes, or a sore on the nose, or a sore on the mouth, or a sore on the throat, or a sore on the chest, or a sore on the back, or a sore on the legs, or a sore on the feet, or a sore on the hooves, or a sore on the horns, or a sore on the ears, or a sore on the eyes, or a sore on the nose, or a sore on the mouth, or a sore on the throat, or a sore on the chest, or a sore on the back, or a sore on the legs, or a sore on the feet, or a sore on the hooves, or a sore on the horns, or a sore on the ears, or a sore on the eyes, or a sore on the nose, or a sore on the mouth, or a sore on the throat, or a sore on the chest, or a sore on the back, or a sore on the legs, or a sore on the feet, or a sore on the hooves, or a sore on the horns, or a sore on the ears, or a sore on the eyes, or a sore on the nose, or a sore on the mouth, or a sore on the throat, or a sore on the chest, or a sore on the back, or a sore on the legs, or a sore on the feet, or a sore on the hooves, or a sore on the horns, or a sore on the ears, or a sore on the eyes, or a sore on the nose, or a sore on the mouth, or a sore on the throat, or a sore on the chest, or a sore on the back, or a sore on the legs, or a sore on the feet, or a sore on the hooves, or a sore on the horns, or a sore on the ears, or a sore on the eyes, or a sore on the nose, or a sore on the mouth, or a sore on the throat, or a sore on the chest, or a sore on the back, or a sore on the legs, or a sore on the feet, or a sore on the hooves, or a sore on the horns, or a sore on the ears, or a sore on the eyes, or a sore on the nose, or a sore on the mouth

MARKETS

BOSTON LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Week ending Sept. 12, 1900.
Amount of Stock at Market.
Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Veals, Horses.
12th week. 3573 7016 78 30005 1830
Last week. 4190 8171 110 26095 1737

Values on Northern Cattle, etc.
Cattle.—Per hundred pounds on total weight of side, fawn and head extra, \$3.00; first quality, \$3.00; second quality, \$2.50; third quality, \$2.00; fourth quality, \$1.50; fifth quality, \$1.00; sixth quality, \$0.50; seventh quality, \$0.25; eighth quality, \$0.10; ninth quality, \$0.05; tenth quality, \$0.02; eleventh quality, \$0.01; twelfth quality, \$0.005; thirteenth quality, \$0.002; fourteenth quality, \$0.001; fifteenth quality, \$0.0005; sixteenth quality, \$0.0002; seventeenth quality, \$0.0001; eighteenth quality, \$0.00005; nineteenth quality, \$0.00002; twentieth quality, \$0.00001.

Cows and Young Calves.—Fair quality, \$2.00; extra, \$2.50; fancy milk cows, \$3.00; arrow and, \$1.25; \$2.25.
Hogs.—Thin young cattle for farmers; yearlings, \$1.00; two-year-olds, \$1.25; three-year-olds, \$1.50; four-year-olds, \$1.75; five-year-olds, \$2.00; six-year-olds, \$2.25; seven-year-olds, \$2.50; eight-year-olds, \$2.75; nine-year-olds, \$3.00; ten-year-olds, \$3.25; eleven-year-olds, \$3.50; twelve-year-olds, \$3.75; thirteen-year-olds, \$4.00; fourteen-year-olds, \$4.25; fifteen-year-olds, \$4.50; sixteen-year-olds, \$4.75; seventeen-year-olds, \$5.00; eighteen-year-olds, \$5.25; nineteen-year-olds, \$5.50; twenty-year-olds, \$5.75; twenty-one-year-olds, \$6.00; twenty-two-year-olds, \$6.25; twenty-three-year-olds, \$6.50; twenty-four-year-olds, \$6.75; twenty-five-year-olds, \$7.00; twenty-six-year-olds, \$7.25; twenty-seven-year-olds, \$7.50; twenty-eight-year-olds, \$7.75; twenty-nine-year-olds, \$8.00; thirty-year-olds, \$8.25; thirty-one-year-olds, \$8.50; thirty-two-year-olds, \$8.75; thirty-three-year-olds, \$9.00; thirty-four-year-olds, \$9.25; thirty-five-year-olds, \$9.50; thirty-six-year-olds, \$9.75; thirty-seven-year-olds, \$10.00; thirty-eight-year-olds, \$10.25; thirty-nine-year-olds, \$10.50; forty-year-olds, \$10.75; forty-one-year-olds, \$11.00; forty-two-year-olds, \$11.25; forty-three-year-olds, \$11.50; forty-four-year-olds, \$11.75; forty-five-year-olds, \$12.00; forty-six-year-olds, \$12.25; forty-seven-year-olds, \$12.50; forty-eight-year-olds, \$12.75; forty-nine-year-olds, \$13.00; fifty-year-olds, \$13.25; fifty-one-year-olds, \$13.50; fifty-two-year-olds, \$13.75; fifty-three-year-olds, \$14.00; fifty-four-year-olds, \$14.25; fifty-five-year-olds, \$14.50; fifty-six-year-olds, \$14.75; fifty-seven-year-olds, \$15.00; fifty-eight-year-olds, \$15.25; fifty-nine-year-olds, \$15.50; sixty-year-olds, \$15.75; sixty-one-year-olds, \$16.00; sixty-two-year-olds, \$16.25; sixty-three-year-olds, \$16.50; sixty-four-year-olds, \$16.75; sixty-five-year-olds, \$17.00; sixty-six-year-olds, \$17.25; sixty-seven-year-olds, \$17.50; sixty-eight-year-olds, \$17.75; sixty-nine-year-olds, \$18.00; seventy-year-olds, \$18.25; seventy-one-year-olds, \$18.50; seventy-two-year-olds, \$18.75; seventy-three-year-olds, \$19.00; seventy-four-year-olds, \$19.25; seventy-five-year-olds, \$19.50; seventy-six-year-olds, \$19.75; seventy-seven-year-olds, \$20.00; seventy-eight-year-olds, \$20.25; seventy-nine-year-olds, \$20.50; eighty-year-olds, \$20.75; eighty-one-year-olds, \$21.00; eighty-two-year-olds, \$21.25; eighty-three-year-olds, \$21.50; eighty-four-year-olds, \$21.75; eighty-five-year-olds, \$22.00; eighty-six-year-olds, \$22.25; eighty-seven-year-olds, \$22.50; eighty-eight-year-olds, \$22.75; eighty-nine-year-olds, \$23.00; ninety-year-olds, \$23.25; ninety-one-year-olds, \$23.50; ninety-two-year-olds, \$23.75; ninety-three-year-olds, \$24.00; ninety-four-year-olds, \$24.25; ninety-five-year-olds, \$24.50; ninety-six-year-olds, \$24.75; ninety-seven-year-olds, \$25.00; ninety-eight-year-olds, \$25.25; ninety-nine-year-olds, \$25.50; one hundred-year-olds, \$25.75; one hundred one-year-olds, \$26.00; one hundred two-year-olds, \$26.25; one hundred three-year-olds, \$26.50; one hundred four-year-olds, \$26.75; one hundred five-year-olds, \$27.00; one hundred six-year-olds, \$27.25; one hundred seven-year-olds, \$27.50; one hundred eight-year-olds, \$27.75; one hundred nine-year-olds, \$28.00; one hundred ten-year-olds, \$28.25; one hundred eleven-year-olds, \$28.50; one hundred twelve-year-olds, \$28.75; one hundred thirteen-year-olds, \$29.00; one hundred fourteen-year-olds, \$29.25; one hundred fifteen-year-olds, \$29.50; one hundred sixteen-year-olds, \$29.75; one hundred seventeen-year-olds, \$30.00; one hundred eighteen-year-olds, \$30.25; one hundred nineteen-year-olds, \$30.50; one hundred twenty-year-olds, \$30.75; one hundred twenty one-year-olds, \$31.00; one hundred twenty two-year-olds, \$31.25; one hundred twenty three-year-olds, \$31.50; one hundred twenty four-year-olds, \$31.75; one hundred twenty five-year-olds, \$32.00; one hundred twenty six-year-olds, \$32.25; one hundred twenty seven-year-olds, \$32.50; one hundred twenty eight-year-olds, \$32.75; one hundred twenty nine-year-olds, \$33.00; one hundred thirty-year-olds, \$33.25; one hundred thirty one-year-olds, \$33.50; one hundred thirty two-year-olds, \$33.75; one hundred thirty three-year-olds, \$34.00; one hundred thirty four-year-olds, \$34.25; one hundred thirty five-year-olds, \$34.50; one hundred thirty six-year-olds, \$34.75; one hundred thirty seven-year-olds, \$35.00; one hundred thirty eight-year-olds, \$35.25; one hundred thirty nine-year-olds, \$35.50; one hundred forty-year-olds, \$35.75; one hundred forty one-year-olds, \$36.00; one hundred forty two-year-olds, \$36.25; one hundred forty three-year-olds, \$36.50; one hundred forty four-year-olds, \$36.75; one hundred forty five-year-olds, \$37.00; one hundred forty six-year-olds, \$37.25; one hundred forty seven-year-olds, \$37.50; one hundred forty eight-year-olds, \$37.75; one hundred forty nine-year-olds, \$38.00; one hundred fifty-year-olds, \$38.25; one hundred fifty one-year-olds, \$38.50; one hundred fifty two-year-olds, \$38.75; one hundred fifty three-year-olds, \$39.00; one hundred fifty four-year-olds, \$39.25; one hundred fifty five-year-olds, \$39.50; one hundred fifty six-year-olds, \$39.75; one hundred fifty seven-year-olds, \$40.00; one hundred fifty eight-year-olds, \$40.25; one hundred fifty nine-year-olds, \$40.50; one hundred sixty-year-olds, \$40.75; one hundred sixty one-year-olds, \$41.00; one hundred sixty two-year-olds, \$41.25; one hundred sixty three-year-olds, \$41.50; one hundred sixty four-year-olds, \$41.75; one hundred sixty five-year-olds, \$42.00; one hundred sixty six-year-olds, \$42.25; one hundred sixty seven-year-olds, \$42.50; one hundred sixty eight-year-olds, \$42.75; one hundred sixty nine-year-olds, \$43.00; one hundred seventy-year-olds, \$43.25; one hundred seventy one-year-olds, \$43.50; one hundred seventy two-year-olds, \$43.75; one hundred seventy three-year-olds, \$44.00; one hundred seventy four-year-olds, \$44.25; 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OUR HOMES.

Goodbys—and Memory.

With the advent of September, the railway terminals and wharves of the large cities swarm with returning tourists and vacationists, and on the streets one may note many individuals with sun-browned faces and clear, bright eyes. These persons are usually happy in expression, and move with energy and alertness, because of the change of scene and occupation which they have enjoyed. With renewed strength of mind, body and purpose they re-enter upon the familiar pursuits, and take up the every-day routine of the household, the school, or of business or professional life.

It is the exceptional person, and one not to be considered, who does not enjoy the pleasures and privileges of a summer outing, whether it be a pilgrimage to foreign shores or a return at some of the many beautiful resorts in our own land. The homemaker is especially rejuvenated by such a change, and returns to the home prepared to impart all she has gained of courage and freshness of spirit to her dear ones.

If home be all that the word implies, it is no doubt true that "the best of going away is the coming home." Yet even here the goodbys which are so plentifully sprinkled throughout our lives are in evidence. One experiences a little thrill of regret at leaving the places which welcomed one so smilingly when the days were long and all nature at her fairest.

And the summer friends—the delightful acquaintances whose hearts have throbbed in rapture with our own when contemplating the wonder of it all, and who have contributed not a little to our keenest enjoyment. Sometimes we retain them, to enjoy their friendship through long years of sunshine and shadow. Oftener their lives lie far apart from our own and we see them no more. Yet there is recompense. We close our eyes during the long winter evenings, and memory brings back the summer glory, and the faces of those who formed a part of it. Before our mental vision there flit glimpses of beauty—of wind-swept meadows and hills towering in majesty, of sparkling seas and rocks heaped with fiery clouds; of shady forest nooks, and rippling brooks and quiet streams, and inexpressible from these the happy faces and laughter ringing clear and free.

In memory we can reproduce all that we have ever enjoyed. True, there are painful memories also, but they are not permanent. It is not difficult to forget pain when it has passed, but joy leaves an indelible impress. We always remember kindly those who have been kind.

Thus, with minds stored with inexpressible pictures, we take up the familiar duties with added zest, glad to be once more a part of the world of activities, in whatever position we have been placed, and bringing to our life a renewed zeal and determination. True, the goodbys still sound upon our ears, but the precious memories time will not efface.

ELIZABETH ROBBINS BERRY.

The Workbox.

INFANT'S CROCHETED JACKET.

(New Star Stitch).

Materials.—One skein Fletcher's cream white A. A. Saxony, one skein pink. Use a No. 1 bone crochet needle.

Chain 95 stitches, turn and take up 5 stitches on the chain, as in plain treble. Yarn over, pull wool through all.

Chain 1. This makes one star. Always count the stitch on the needle as 1, second stitch in back part of last long stitch of star, third stitch in same stitch in chain as the last stitch of star, fourth stitch on chain, fifth stitch in chain. Yarn over and pull through all. Chain 1. Continue this to end of chain. There will be 46 stars on chain. Make a long crochet in the last stitch on chain to keep the work even, break thread off and fasten to other end.

Chain 3. Take up the second stitch of chain for the second stitch on needle; third stitch in chain where wool was fastened; fourth stitch in back part of star below fifth stitch, through the hole made by pulling wool through all in the star below. Yarn over wool through all, chain 1. Take up back part of star just made; third through the hole below; fourth back part of star below; fifth through hole, yarn over, wool through all, chain 1. Continue to end of row. Make a long crochet at the end of each row and chain 3 at the beginning of each row.

31 row—Make 12 stars, then widen by making a star with only 3 stitches in it by stopping at the first hole in star below, yarn over and wool through all. Make a star of 5 stitches, then a star of 3 stitches. Then the widening for the sleeves. Make stars of 5 until within 13 stars of other end, then make a star of 3, then a star of 5, then a star of 3, then a star of 5 to end of row. Always keep 12 stars on each front, each side of the widenings. Next row, 12 stars and widen, having 3 stars of 5 between each star of 3. Same on other end. Every row increases 2 stars between each star of 3. On the fifth and tenth rows in the middle of the back, widen with a star of 3 each side of a star of 5. On the thirteenth row take up the sleeve by making 12 stars, and then for the third stitch put the hook through the hole of the third star on one side of widening and the hole on the third star of the other side of widening, draw yarn through these two with a short stitch and pull wool up, fifth stitch through hole of next star, and do the same with the other sleeve. There should be 21 stars around each sleeve. Make 10 rows under arm for length of jacket. Widen under the arm and in the middle of the back and on the second and fifth rows. Then make the sleeves. Fasten where you joined the sleeves and make chain of 3 and go around the sleeve and join to the chain of 3. Chain 3 and so on around the sleeve.

Make ten rows for length of sleeve. On the bottom make a row of shells of pink with five long crochets in each shell, and fasten down with short crochets fast far enough apart to keep from drawing. Then with white make a row of shells in each space where the pink shell was caught down, and fasten each shell in the middle of the shell of pink, and so continue. Then with pink begin at the side and make the shells down the side, across the bottom, and up the other side. Then shells of white. Then with pink make a shell of 5, with chain of 3 caught down on the top of the 3 middle long crochets of shell. This forms a part edge, which is made all round jacket. Finish all eyes with a shell of pink, a shell of white, and then the pink part edge shell. The collar is made by holding the jacket with the inside toward you and across the top make a row of pink shells and fasten down with a short stitch, then a row of white shells, then the pink part edge shell. Catch holes for ribbon.

EVA M. NILES.

Three Vegetable Dishes.

At this time of the year there are numbered among the vegetables of the season three which are old and tried favorites of the American household—tomatoes, corn and "new" potatoes. It will not be amiss, therefore, to give recipes for serving these vegetables which will be an agreeable departure from the custom so prevalent in many houses of always serving the corn on the cob, stewing the tomatoes and boiling or roasting the potatoes.

A "corn pudding" is a delicious dish, which should be more popular than it is. It has a double attraction for those housekeepers who have a prejudice against serving corn on the cob. Take twelve ears of corn that are young and milky, and with a sharp knife slice off the edges of the kernels. Then with a duller knife scrape off the soft, milky pulp, leaving the shell of the kernel clinging to the cob. Pour into a deep earthenware dish, which has been previously buttered, five cups of rich milk, a teaspoonful of salt and four scant tablespoonfuls of sugar. Stir in the corn, bake the pudding for a couple of hours in a moderate oven, and serve it hot. "Corn pudding" is sometimes made with the addition of eggs. In that case less milk is used. The recipe given here produces the best results, however, just as a rice pudding made without eggs is superior to one made with eggs.

"Stuffed tomatoes" are easily made. Select eight, smooth, firm tomatoes. Cut a thin slice from the stem end of each, and with a spoon scoop out the juice and pulp. Put a tablespoonful of butter in a frying pan over the fire, and when melted add a scant tablespoonful of flour. Stir quickly, add half a cup of stock, and as soon as it boils up add half a cup of finely chopped veal (salt and pepper to taste), half a cup of dried bread crumbs and a teaspoonful of grated onion. Remove from the fire immediately, and add the pulp and juice of the tomatoes. Fill the tomatoes with this mixture and bake them slowly for twenty or thirty minutes. Decorate the dish with parsley and serve hot. The clever housewife will be able to derive many different kinds of "stuffed" which will lend a pleasant variety to this dish.

"Stuffed potatoes" are very easily prepared and are delicious. Select a dozen new potatoes of about the same size and bake them in a hot oven until soft and mealy. Cut off one end and scoop out the contents. Mash the contents thoroughly, season it with salt and pepper, and add a little boiled milk and a little butter. Beat until light and put back in the potato jackets. Bash with butter the creamy puff of potato showing at the opening, and return to the oven to brown.—N. Y. Tribune.

Wearing spectacles or eyeglasses out of doors is always a disfigurement, often an injury, seldom a necessity. It is a common thing for people with some trifling or passing trouble of the eyes, only needing rest, to be advised to wear glasses all the time. If this is done, the ciliary or focusing muscles may get weak from not having proper work, and spectacles become a necessary evil.

Those who can be benefited by wearing suitable glasses for reading and near work are many. Few, though, need to wear them out of doors or in public; indeed, more than half who do so could see at a distance as well as or better with the naked eyes than with the spectacles.

If a person's vision for distant objects is satisfactory to himself and seems good enough to keep him out of danger, there is no reason in wearing glasses on the street or in public. If the right glasses are worn for several hours a day while reading or about the house the eyes will be rested so much that the useful exercise of out-of-door sight seeing may be taken without the spectacles. As soon as the eyes feel tired wear them again until rested.

Naturally, some eyes need much more rest than others. The nearer perfect the fit of the glasses the longer they can be left off at a time. Wrong glasses may help more or less, but they do not entirely relieve the strain of the focusing muscles, so they have to be worn nearly all the time to get all of the little help that comes with such glasses.

Distant vision requires little work of the focusing muscles, and will not cause distress for hours if these muscles are perfectly rested beforehand. If glasses are really needed, reading and near work should hardly ever be undertaken without them, for strain of the focusing muscles from this cause often lasts for hours or even days.

Glasses are very disfiguring to women and girls. Most tolerate them because they are told that wearing them all the time is the only way to keep from having serious eye trouble. If glasses are all right they will seldom or never have to be worn in public.

The easiest way to tell whether glasses are needed, or to find out if they are anything like right, is to hold the finest print about sixteen inches off and right in front of the eyes, with a good light falling on the print from behind. Keep both eyes open during the test, and cover first one eye and then the other with a card to see if the print looks exactly alike to each eye. If it does there is as yet nothing wrong enough to pay any attention to. After the fifth year this test will show the slightest imperfections. If one under thirty finds the print unlike, or is unable to read with comfort, something is badly wrong. The complicated tests all have their place, but this test is given to the general practitioner, and is about all that he needs to find out just what is wrong. A man may see the print alike with both eyes or wrong glasses, he may read with comfort with bad eyes or wrong glasses, but he cannot see the print alike and read with comfort unless the eyes are about right, or made so by glasses. The cheap glasses in the stores suit about half of the people. They do no harm, and cannot be improved upon if this test shows nothing wrong.

About one old person in four uses but one eye in reading. This is because of wrong glasses. The best oculists often spend hours in testing the eyes of the young, and then fail to get the right glasses. As for the eyes of the aged, they are usually given over to a perfunctory and stereotyped way, and given a pair of magnifiers, and it is said only about half of them. The other half have astigmatism, together with unlike eyes. While eye imperfections may not cause as much pain to the aged as to the young, they interfere far more with the proper use of the eyes after middle age than before. The eyes of the young are hard enough to fit, but the eyes of the aged are even harder if there is the least astigmatism or difference in the size of the two eyes. Reading is the chief and about the only comfort that most old people get out of any life, and no doubt early doctorage comes from not being able to keep the mind active by reading. The routine way of



HOW THEY LOVE EACH OTHER.
The Old Girl—Yes, dear, I've been proposed to six times.
The New Woman—Dear me! how persistent he must be.

testing the eyes of the aged is a great evil, for most of them can read or see about as well as ever if they only get the right glasses. Many do this with pedler's glasses.

In farightedness the eyeball is too small or too short, in nearsightedness too long or too large, and in astigmatism it is imperfectly rounded. Astigmatism causes more eye trouble and interferes more with reading than all other troubles put together. People who have every kind of mysterious eye trouble, when properly examined are usually found to have astigmatism. It causes blurring of the print, pain in the head and eyes, nervousness, fretfulness, etc., and is most apt to give trouble when the focusing muscles get weak from sickness, overwork, etc., or when the crystalline lens gets hard from age. Astigmatism is such a fault in perfection to properly estimate that glasses have not as yet benefited astigmatism, even anything like as much as they should have.

Imperfections, especially nearsightedness and astigmatism, are apt to be more pronounced in one eye than in the other, and, worse still, are usually so badly mixed up that a glass which fits one eye would injure the other, the eyes being so unlike. Many with unlike eyes, united with astigmatism, require a pair of spectacles that would fit nobody else.

A few have eyeballs so imperfect that they are deformed and the focusing mechanism is powerless to make the slight good even for distance. Such eyes require the thickest and heaviest glasses, and these have to be worn nearly all the time.

Restoring and preserving the sight with glasses is one of the greatest and broadest as well as one of the most difficult branches of medicine. The glass is one of the greatest powers in the science of medicine, for it is not like a splint to a broken leg, like a band for a tired back, like a opium for pain, like an artificial limb to the maimed, or a crutch to the crippled? It acts like both sleep and exercise. It is a return of youth to aged eyes. It is often perfection and success in life instead of imperfection and failure. It may mean all that blindness or sight, all that the eye itself means. Science by glasses has perpetuated the life of the mind a quarter of a century, if not longer. If science and wisdom could do as much for the other fading powers of life as spectacles can for the eyes, there might be many frisky centenarians. Spectacles are often the means of a ripened wisdom and should be its badge and symbol.

Perfectly fitting glasses take every bit of the strain off the focusing muscles, and balance and ease and give the eyes their proper exercise, even in moderate reading. On the surface this looks as if good glasses ought to be worn all the time, but this is far from right, for such glasses do so much of the work of focusing muscles that these would become weak from not having proper work. Until late in life the focusing mechanism is so powerful that it can make the sight of a very imperfect eye, or from a badly fitting glass, about perfect. This is owing to the soft crystalline lens. Late in life the lens hardens, when even slight imperfections give trouble in reading; then perfectly fitting glasses are all the more necessary, else too strong glasses have to be used and the print magnified so much that only one eye is used, for the more print is magnified the closer and closer it must be held to the eyes. The aged cannot hold print close enough as if good glasses, or a glass that magnifies a little bit or a weak astigmatism glass will give more or less relief to more than half who need spectacles. These glasses will by rights fit but few; in fact, their true use is very limited, for they suit only the simplest imperfections of the eyes, yet about half who wear glasses all the time have just some such compromise. Neither knowledge nor skill is required to prescribe such. Just such glasses and such fits as these have made, and for a long time will make, false inroads for traveling spectacle experts and quack oculists.

The old rule, "Wear glasses all the time," should be changed to "Wear glasses just as little as possible." Some wear spectacles for years and then by lucky chance lose them, only to find that they get along better without. After wearing glasses only a few days many find the print looks worse to the naked eyes than before. This is a sure way to tell that glasses are wrong. Most people with troublesome imperfections of the eyes cannot leave their glasses off even for an hour or so without discomfort. This is because they have wrong glasses. The right glasses can be put on and taken off at any time with ease and no more discomfort following than putting on and taking off a hat.—N. Y. Medical Journal.

Nosebleed.

Nosebleed is so common in childhood that little account is ordinarily made of it. Where it occurs repeatedly without apparent provocation, however, effort should be made not only to check the immediate attack, but to ascertain the cause of the trouble. It is well known that heart-disease, congestion of the liver, and other conditions affected by, or affecting, the circulation of the blood, predispose to nosebleed, and considerable anxiety is frequently felt lest the nosebleed of childhood may be the result of serious constitutional causes. Most commonly the cause is local.

The best means of checking the immediate attack is pressure with the fingers on the upper lip, just beneath the nostrils. A small pad of absorbent cotton or a piece of handkerchief may be placed inside the lip and lightly pressed against the gum from without, thus compressing the two small arteries of the upper lip that supply the nose. These can ordinarily be felt pulsating in the locality.

If the bleeding is profuse or prolonged, the child should be placed in a recumbent position, but with the head elevated, while ice may be held to the forehead or back of the neck. To decrease still further the blood pressure within the vessels of the nose, a mustard foot bath is of service.

In the meantime, blowing the nose must be avoided. Plugging the nostrils both in front and back is a last resort to keep the sufferer from actual peril.

The predisposing causes of nosebleed are, as has been said, commonly local. Careful examination of the nose by the physician is, therefore, always necessary in recurrent attacks. Dressed areas in the nose are usually found, in which the vessels are spongy and uncharacteristically torpid.

The depression of the child's health caused by repeated attacks of nosebleed is frequently requires attention. If the trouble is due to systemic weakness attention is to be especially directed to an improvement of the general condition, while if the lungs are themselves weak repeated attacks of nosebleed are sometimes indications of the need of a change of climate or of proper physical exercises at home.

The formation of scabs or crusts, often attended in childhood with picking the nose, must not be overlooked as a cause of nosebleed. Watchfulness may be required to prevent the formation of an unfortunate habit, but the affected spots must also be treated with ointments or other simple means of healing.—Youth's Companion.

Germs of Infectious Diseases.

It has long been known that a person may carry around in his throat for months the bacilli of diphtheria and be a constant menace to everyone he talks to. Even though he may have fully recovered from his attack, he has not yet got rid of the germs of the disease. It has lately been discovered that this is also true of typhoid fever. Formerly it was deemed sufficient to prevent the spread of this malady if all intestinal discharges were carefully disinfected while the victim was sick. But it is now known that the germ may continue for months or even years. Germs may linger and breed in the system, and be thrown off long after recovery. Thus may be possibly explained some of the mysterious reappearance of epidemics of these and other maladies.

A German investigator, Lippmann, reported some of his discoveries in one of the leading medical periodicals of his own country a few weeks ago. The Philadelphia Medical Journal, referring to Lippmann's work, makes the following statement:

The most striking case was that of a boy who had a typical attack of scarlet fever in which the tonsils and glands of the neck were much enlarged. The glands remained large after the attack had passed, but he apparently recovered entirely after normal desquamation (peeling of the skin). Some weeks afterward hot applications were made over the glands in the attempt to reduce the swelling. The glands did decrease in size, but there was at once another outbreak of scarlet fever with typical symptoms course and desquamation.

One could scarcely escape the impression that the glands had contained the organisms which caused the disease, and that with the rapid reduction in size of the glands these organisms reached the circulation again and caused a new attack. Lippmann describes a number of other cases in which there was apparently a persistence for years of latent scarlet fever associated with enlargement of the glands; attacks more or less closely resembling scarlet fever appearing repeatedly after a typical attack of this disease and persistently recurring for years until the glands were removed, or until the swelling of the glands had disappeared.

He also mentions analogous occurrences in other diseases, particularly diphtheria, and states very properly that we must always suspect that recurrences of infectious diseases may be seen or that the disease may be transmitted to others so long as there are evident remnants of the disease in the form of glandular enlargements or other macroscopic changes.

Domestic Hints.

ANCHOVY CANAPES.

From a square loaf baked the day before cut slices and remove the crust. Mix a half teaspoonful of good butter, a half teaspoonful of chopped watercress, a half teaspoonful of chopped chives, half a yolk of hard-boiled egg. Spread this over two of the prepared slices. Cut in small slices one nice anchovy, put the slices between the other two. This quantity is for one couple. Arrange the canapés on a fancy napkin on a plate.

CHAFÉ JUICE.

Heat ripe grapes over a slow fire until the juice flows readily. Do not allow them to boil. Strain, squeeze and strain. To each quart of the juice allow one pound of white sugar. Bring this gradually to a boil, and when it reaches this point take from the stove. Bottle at once. Seal and keep in a cool, dark place.

BAKED CHICKEN WITH PARSNIPS. Wash, scrape and quarter parsnips. Parboil for twenty minutes. Prepare a young chicken, place in a dripping pan and lay the parsnips around it. Add salt, pepper and a piece of butter. Put enough water in pan to prevent burning. Bake until both chicken and parsnips are tender. Serve chicken on a separate platter. Make a gravy in pan and pour over the parsnips before serving.

FRENCH TOAST.

Beat one egg in a shallow dish, add a teaspoon of sugar, a pinch of salt and one cup of milk. Soak six slices of stale bread in the mixture. Drain and brown them on each side on a well-buttered griddle. Spread them with jelly or marmalade, and pile them lightly on a dish. Serve at once.

PEANUT CREAM SALAD.

To two tablespoonfuls of peanut oil add one teaspoonful each of mustard and sugar and a dash of pepper and salt. Mix well into it two tablespoonfuls of thick cream and a tablespoonful of chopped olives. Toss with vinegar to taste and pour over the white hearts of lettuce in summer, or over celery, thinly sliced, in winter.

FRODOUSE DE CHANTILLY.

One quart of very rich cream, two or three days old, a pinch of the powdered sugar. Put them into an earthen bowl which you have just washed and with broken ice and a handful of salt; whip the cream hard and long until it is smooth as velvet, then add a little powdered sugar, whipping it in gradually; then put it into a wicker basket. It should be heart-shaped and lined with a coarse linen cloth. Place this in a deep earthenware dish, being careful to put little pieces of wool an inch thick under the pan to frame so as to raise it a little, but the earthenware dish in the refrigerator; when ready to serve, turn out the frame on a deep dish, smother with fresh cream and serve.

Hints to Housekeepers.

Traveling hampers for soiled clothes that will admit of the clothes being laundered and returned are made with heavy brown canvas covers to keep out dampness and dirt, and come in all sizes and cost but little, and are much more useful than the leather bag for soiled linen which can never be used for anything else.

Lettuce may be served with French dressing; this is the simplest and most wholesome salad. Lettuce and cucumbers may be served together with the same dressing. This salad of tomatoes, cucumbers and whole hearts of lettuce may be served with French dressing. It should be on ice until served. Lettuce served with simple egg dressing is very nice; also with new dress ing. New carrots and new beets, sliced thin and cooled, are very nice served with cream dressing.

One of the most sensible trifles invented in years is the clamp for keeping short hairs in place when the collar is high. They are made not only of shell—real and imitation—but also of gold and silver. All are of the utmost lightness, that they may not drag the hair down.

Pickled butterbeans are a dainty relish, the sweetness of which is known best by country housewives. The nuts should be gathered while they are soft enough to be pierced by a hatpin. Soak them in brine strong enough to float an egg for six days, changing the brine twice in the meantime. At the end of the time dry them, pierce each with a large needle and leave them in clear, cold water over night. The next morning strain off the water and mix with ten blades of mace, fifteen cloves, thirty-six black peppercorns, fifteen allspice and one cup of sugar. Pack the nuts in small jars and pour the boiling vinegar over them. Repeat the latter operation three times within a week. Then cover them and set them away. They will be ready for use in two months.

Preserved flowers this month may be prepared. In several waters thoroughly wash some daisies, clean sand, and spread it in the sun. In a box of clean sand spread sufficient of it to hold the stems of those to be preserved. Fix the blossoms while they are fresh, but upon a dry day, and stand them in the sand carefully to prevent their touching each other. Now with sieve, gently sift in more sand, meanwhile arranging in place every leaf and petal. Continue until the topmost leaves are covered with sand, and the flowers are ready to be set away in a dry place for ten days or two weeks. Then gently tip the box, allowing the sand to sift out, and the flowers will remain colored and intact like so many beautiful mummies.

Magic mouses are easily and quickly made. Put one pint of maple syrup into a saucepan with the yolks of eight eggs. Stir over the fire until the syrup thickens, then remove at once, and stir until it is cold. Fold into it one quart of whipped cream, and pack in a mould in ice and salt for five hours.

To make a forcemeat for stuffed tomatoes, take one-half cupful of boiled rice to every six. Flavor with onion juice, a finely chopped green pepper, six finely cut mushrooms, and the tomato scooped from the shell. Season to taste with salt and pepper, and fill the shells with the mixture. Place the tomatoes open side down in a tin, place a small piece of butter on each, and bake for about twenty minutes. Remove them with a griddle turner, and garnish with parsley.

The Fashions.

Fashionable women should not forget that their complexion requires special care during the summer.

Silk and wool mixtures will be favored this fall, and silk will drop into the background, say Paris authorities.

Forst and other Oriental embroidery designs are the newest idea in shirt waist decoration, embroidered bands being inserted diagonally at the front.

The earliest importations of autumn dress goods showed smooth finished surfaces, but now there is an increasing wear of velveteen goods with very rough hairy surfaces. Many of these materials show pronounced white hairs on dark backgrounds.

Vasten your gold ribbon balls with white tassels drawn in front, ribbon to be of two inch width and towed up with ends, having festooning, and the skirt becoming full at the bottom. Two and three such bows are used, according to the width of the belt, and they are placed one above the other.

Quite the newest thing is the delicate in garter neckwear for the shirt waists of fine flannel now being shown for early fall.

With thankfulness it is noted that the hideous and vulgar green velveteen is rapidly disappearing. Brilliant blue of the shade called "royal" is taking its place.

An easily made and smart trimming for an open bodice for house wear is the following: Vogue's Take white mouseline de soie, and lay it in three box plaits over an inch wide, well folded, so that no space appears between them. On each plait, so that one will be nearly two inches shorter than the other. Have the longest

Constipation.

Ward Pills, Purifiers of the Blood in Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Digest of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering of the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dizziness of Vision, Dizziness on rising suddenly, Darts or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Dullness of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs and Sudden Flashes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh. A few doses of

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placed on the open front of the bodice, the skirt will then fall over the shoulder and draw down, that is, around the sleeve edge of seam. By taking a coarse Swiss muslin, or a piece of cheese cloth, and carrying out these directions, a correct pattern will be obtained. With will save all waste in cutting from the start. In the back should be seen a short tab of these plaits falling over the shoulder, while the shoulder line to neck is fitted in by the lightest seam possible. On the lower edge of the muslin a three-inch seam should be sewn, while when laid in place, according to the pattern, and tucked at the top, edge. Both these bodice fronts, if so trimmed, insure a charming effect, and give a good line to the figure, making the shoulder wider and but line broad, the waist all the more slender. Any pretty lace and lawn front vest is then suitable with its high neck band on a suit of other designs.

Velvet capes are displayed in Paris, and are pretty enough to win popularity, if favor goes by deserts. They are made in a succession of styles, sometimes as many as six, and each lined with white satin and bordered with a narrow band of gold and jeweled embroidery. The high collar turns down deeply with an edge of the embroidery and fastens at the throat with a large soft scarf of chiffon embroidered all over in a cobwebby design of gold and colored silks.

Fancy hosiery is much more fashionable than plain, and sometimes startling combinations are seen. Silk stockings have lace inserted over the instep in bowdler or other designs.

The time most in vogue for men just at present are the narrow four in hand, the scarf with flowing ends, to be tied in a long slender four in hand, and the butterfly or bat wing. The latest style of this bow has ends very bluntly pointed, or perhaps it should say rounded, and is tied in an exceedingly neat and tight knot, with the wings spreading out sharply from it, to shape very much like a short bodied butterfly. It looks best with a fairly high-banded, turnover collar, but may be worn with any style of collar except a very low turnover of old fashioned shape or a winged collar. With the latter a four inch band all ways looks best.

Blue in its varying shades—blue, turquoise, turquoise, turquoise and the rest, is perhaps the reigning color of the summer season, possibly because it lends itself so well to combination with the omnipresent black velvet.

CURIOUS FACTS.

Smokers who like cigars with spotted wrappers will be interested to know that a patent has been refused to the man who discovered that sprinkling potash on the growing weed would produce the spots.

The phenomenon of cyclones and anticyclones observed at the earth's surface, such as wind circulation, clouds rain, etc., do not reach beyond ten thousand feet; above that there is an entirely different state as regards pressure and wind circulation.

There is a different name for the collection in a body of almost every different kind of fish or fishes. Wholesome term "school," as do porpoises and dolphins; herrings come in "shoals." The original word was "shole," according to the dictionaries, school being a corruption.

At the aquarium in New York, where they have their share of the large and able water rats that infest the water-front, they bait their rat traps with pieces of fish out from some fish among those bought as food supply to cut up for the living fishes. For water-front rats, at least, fish makes a suitable and attractive bait.

A new danger is said to be found in Turkish tobacco. A report to the Marine Service that tuberculosis is spreading rapidly in the Turkish tobacco factories in Constantinople, in order to preserve the peculiar odor of Turkish tobacco, it must be exposed to air a light as little as possible; hence in the rooms where these workmen are employed there is very little light, and the air becomes filled with dust which quickly develops a chronic bronchitis and ultimately tubercular infection.

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Require everything to be in keeping. A stylish carriage, a showy harness and a pair of thoroughbreds is not what is necessary. A horse to be active, stylish and serviceable is all that is needed. You should feed properly, not allow the hair to grow beautifully by neglect. BLOODWORTH. For sale by all dealers. BLOODWORTH & Co., Boston Agents.

Wm. old Bedford, Va. fair grounds was

tested races ever known in Vermont. Mr. E. H. Wason of Nashua, N. H., em-
 ciated throughout the meeting in a most
 creditable manner as starter. L. W.
 Morris, Arthur E. Davis and W. W. Davis
 were the other judges. The unequalled
 success of the races with the large number
 of entries was due in a large degree to the
 untiring efforts of the superintendent, Mr.
 Louis W. Morris, to whom too much credit
 can not be given.



CONNOR, a 05 1-8, Winner Neponset a 10 Pace. CORINNE, a 13 3-4, Winner a 20 Trot.

ANACONDA, Who Set the Pacing Race Record at a 01 1-2.

GENTRY'S TREASURE a 10, Winner a 15 Pace. CHANLEY HERR, a 09, Winner a 03 Trot.

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Lexington, Me., Sept. 3, 1900.—Falls of 1897,
 Trotting, Purse, \$300.
 1 Kings, br f, by Adam Dam, Haxana, by
 King Wilkes (Tozier)..... 1 1 1
 2 Alanta, blk f, by Allerton (Johnson)..... 2 3 2
 Time, 2:36, 2:38, 2:41 1/2.
 Same day—2:30 Pace, Purse, \$300.
 1 Kings, blk g, by Black Mac (Adam)..... 1 1 1
 2 Reg, br f, by St. Croix (Gregg)..... 1 2 3
 3 King B. M. Wilkes, br m, by Wilkes
 (Tozier)..... 5 7 3
 4 John Burgess, b h, by Gilman Horse
 (Gould)..... 3 8 4
 Morning News, oh g, by Pickering
 (Pottie)..... 7 6 5
 5 Mildred S. m, by All So (Southard)..... 7 7 dr
 6 W. C. Winsor, br m, by All So (Southard).....
 7 Froze, br f, by Nozzle (Hill).....
 Time, 2:34 1/2, 2:37 1/2, 2:39 1/2, 2:42, 2:36.

Kenna E., m by Anderson (Hildout).....	2	2
Kenna F., m by Anderson (Hildout).....	2	2
Kenna G., m by Alexander (Lawrence).....	2	2
Time, 2.10 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2.12, 2.13.		
Same day, Evening race.—2.30 pace, half mile heats. Purse, \$100.		
Kenna E., b, blk m, by Kolar Boone (Hildout), 1	1	
Lilla May, br m (Foss).....	2	
Mary Ann, f, blk m (Foss).....	3	
Hump, ch b (Thayer).....	4	
Kille, br g (Jordan).....	5	
Time, 1.19 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1.12.		
2.19 pace, half-mile heats. Purse, \$100.		
Beatrice, bi s, by Bayard Wilkes (Hildout), 1	1	
Bobby B., b r (Hibbs).....	2	
Jeddy Hills, ch m (Greig).....	3	
Time, 1.19, 1.08 $\frac{1}{2}$.		
Lawrence, m, by Anderson (Lawrence).....	1900—2.36	70
Purse, \$300. Two heats trotted Sept. 5.		
Mettelle, b, by Maxton (Kent).....	1	1
Arlene, m, by Action (Lawrence).....	1	1

Florida, blk m (Woodbury).....	4 3 2
Ardie, blk m (Drawford).....	3 4 4
Alfred, blk m (Riverside).....	6 6 5dr
Phillip A. O. (Riverside).....	6 6 8 dr
Time, 3.31 $\frac{1}{2}$, 3.31 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 25.
Same day—2.50 trot. Purse, \$300.	
Fred, br, g by Woodroff (Edwards).....	1 1
Kentuckian, blk g (Thayer).....	3
Woodson, br g (Russell).....	3 3
Lee King Phillip, blk m (Holland).....	4 4
Time, 2.55 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2.50, 2.23.....	

SUSCRIBERS.

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